

land, and in the neighborhood of Port Stanley, the following plants, no less than eight of which also now for the first time find a place in Canadian Flora. The coffee-tree, he tells me, was seen reaching two feet in diameter.

Viola cucullata, Ait. var. palmata, Gr.	Thaspium trifoliatum, Gr.
Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq.	Thaspium barbinode, Nutt.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Lam.	Cynthia Virginica, Don.
Agrimonia parviflora, Ait.	Chærophyllum procumbens, Crantz.
Geum vernum, T. & G.	Tecoma radicans, Juss.
Rosa setigera, Mx.	Plantago cordata, Lam.
Cratægus subvillosa, Schrader.	Prosartes lanuginosa, Don.
Heuchera hispida, Pursh.	Carex Steudelii, Kunth.
	Carex Grayii, Carey.

—T. J. W. BURGESS, M. D., *London, Ontario, Canada.*

Some Alaska Ferns, with notes.—Dr. J. Schneck has kindly placed in my hands his entire stock of duplicate ferns, among them the following Alaskan species, a record of which may be interesting. They were all collected by Mr. L. M. Turner during the seasons of 1879–80–81.

1. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. Specimens exhibiting marked variations in the shape of the laminae, the most noticeable being a broadly, triangular-ovate form with an abruptly acute apex. Sporangia varying from 10 to 20, or more, in number.

2. *Botrychium boreale*, Milde. Specimens showing nearly the range of forms described by Angstrom (Botan. Notiser, 1866, and quoted by Milde in Botrychiorum Monographia), viz:—*evolutum*, *intermedium* and *affine*. As these, and the next specimens, have furnished me with much new material for examination, I shall have more to say of them hereafter in connection with their veneration.

3. *Botrychium Lunaria*, Swz. A large number of fine specimens showing many forms running from the normal form (var. *normale*, Roper) through var. *sub-incisum*, Roper, and var. *incisum* Milde, toward, though not quite reaching var. *oratum*, Milde. The collection furnishes two interesting examples of forked rootstocks. In one specimen the rootstock had made three short branches, two of which had developed buds and given rise each to a perfect frond, thus forming a double-fronded plant. In the other, and larger of the two specimens, the rootstock had divided into two longer divisions each bearing a well-developed frond. Examining the veneration in this specimen I found that the base of each stipe contained a perfect bud showing no variation from the normal development. Milde (l. c.) described similar examples in this species, and in *B. simplex*, and, as of rarer occurrence, in the present species, and *B. boreale*, instances where the bud which should not have developed until the next year had broken through the base of the stipes and developed into a perfect frond so that two individuals appeared close together from one rootstock in the same season.

4. *Botrychium lanceolatum*, Angstrom. Specimens fleshy but not showing any marked variation.

5. *Botrychium ternatum*, Swz. Specimens variable, most of them nearer the *obliquum* form than the type, and very fleshy.

6. *Botrychium Virginianum*, Swz. Specimens (2 in number) small, but one of them especially interesting, having two perfect fronds from the same rootstock. In this instance it is clearly apparent from the manner in which the base of the stipe of one frond sheathes the base of the other, that the bud which should not have developed until another year had pushed out prematurely and developed soon after the regular frond. The two individual fronds had grown to very nearly the same height and dimensions. The bud for the third year's growth lies snugly tucked away in the vertical slit at the base of what should have been the second year's frond, and a repetition of the condition described could not have been expected another season as in the instances mentioned in *B. Lunaria*, where the branched rootstock had made the permanent existence of two individuals possible.

7. *Polypodium vulgare*, L. A single small plant.

8. *Cryptogramme acrostichoides*, R. Br. A large number of fine specimens among which I find two fronds partly fertile and partly sterile, the two lowermost pairs of pinnae being wholly sterile in one, and with a few scattered sori in the other; the upper portion of both fronds being contracted in fruit exactly as in the other fertile fronds.

9. *Asplenium Filix-fœmina*, Bernh. A single small frond.

10. *Phegopteris Dryopteris*, Fee. Specimens characteristic, but the fertile somewhat more rigid than usual.

11. *Aspidium Lonchitis*, Swz. Specimens mostly small, but characteristic. A single double-fronded specimen occurs caused by the cohering together of the bases of two stipites.

12. *Aspidium Oreopteris*, Swz. Specimens collected late, and not in good condition.

13. *Aspidium spinulosum*, Swz. A large number of specimens mostly of the *dilatatum* form.

14. *Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh. Specimens showing the usual variations so characteristic of the species. A single frond forks above the lowermost pair of pinnae into a two-branched top.—GEO. E. DAVENPORT, Medford, Mass.

The Postage Question.—WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1882.

EDITOR BOTANICAL GAZETTE:

Dear Sir—The note of Mr. Trelease on "The Postage on Botanical Specimens," published in your June number (p. 73), still leaves the question open as to what kind of labels will be allowed to go with the specimens, many supposing